Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One, Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 7.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January, 1862.

TREASURER, DR.

To Cash Received from Collectors:

John Dasher, Hopewell townsnip	1856,	$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair,	1857	520 00
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry	1858	15 00
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	50 00
Isaac Mengle, Bedford Borough	1859	91 00
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	55 10
Jacob Anderson, Cumb'd. Valley	"	
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
William Young, Hopewell	"	50 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhodes, Liberty	"	62 42
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	35 00
Philip Snider, Monroe	"	167 42
Abraham Blackburn, Napier	"	13 99
David Ford, East Providence	"	39 13
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	"	92 88
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	7 04
John Fickes, Union tp.	"	98 00
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, S. Woodberry	"	131 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough	1860	421 72
Michael Halderbaum, Bedford tp.	"	500 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	142 00
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	"	308 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd Valley	"	226 59
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	170 00
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	245 20
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	"	207 55
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	71 71
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	99 15
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	225 63
Joseph Black, Napier	"	469 90
William Lysinger, E. Providence	"	175 00
David Ritchey, W. Providence	"	115 00
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	68 87
Jacob Berkhimer, St. Clair tp.	"	225 00
Joseph Disbrow, Shakespring	"	210 19
Philip Clingaman, Southampton	"	227 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	516 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	152 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor.	1861	288 99
Samuel Defibaugh, Bedford tp.	"	210 54
John Rinard, Broad Top	"	26 00
Henry Shafer, Colerain	"	238 99
Henry Wertz, Cumb'd. Valley	"	345 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	40 00
James Fink, Hopewell	"	180 00
Frederick Hildebrant, Juniata	"	50 90
Jacob Stoler, Liberty	"	56 52
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	61 15
John Pennell, Monroe	"	171 00
Peter H. Stidebaker, Napier	"	85 00
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.	"	132 52
John Manspeaker, Providence W.	"	142 83
A. E. Schell, Schellsburg Bor.	"	50 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair	"	98 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	"	181 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	199 00
Francis Beard, Union	"	150 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	299 55
Samuel Working, Wood berry S.	"	260 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and Jury funds,		158 00
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines		10 00
" Thomas Young "		50 00
" S. H. Tate, Jury funds		109 00
" J. J. Cessna, Esq. do		23 00
Tax on unseated lands		49 00
Whole amount received		$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement		161 78
		$10,131 05

CONTRA, CR.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, credit by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:

Paid Constables for returns, &c.	$243 56
Paid Election Boards and return Judges	558 55
Paid Assessors	634 55
Paid Road viewers	139 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.	87 4 00
Paid costs in Commonwealth cases	1,987 16
Dr. Burch making post mortem examination	10 00
John W. Hull holding inquest (Huges)	10 12
do do do (Kringer)	10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing	197 25
David Over for printing	159 25
Paid Interest on borrowed money	420 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers	250 00
Wives of soldiers on orders drawn by Board of Relief	1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood	81 00
Levi Dodson for pine	2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood	65 00
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees	185 58
L. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler	33 60
O. H. Gaither auditing Prothonotary's acct.	25 00
William T. Daugherty do	12 60
John Mower, Esq. fees, &c,	6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary	16 93
E. D. Walker for map	6 00
Moneys refunded to collectors	28 03
Paid for viewing township lines	27 00
Paid damages for opening roads	45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat scalps	290 04
Paid to Commissioner to sell Poor House	12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.	58 00
Paid costs on unseated Lands	29 37
Paid insurance on Public Buildings	54 00
Paid Freight on State arms	31 12
Paid repairs to Court House	49 75
Paid error in last settlement	66 05
Paid Commissioner Evans	5 00
" Beckley	76 00
" Feightner	79 50
" Pearson	70 00
H. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners	223 95
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker	12 00
Paid for Assessment books	31 00
Paid uncurrent money	15 00
Paid Miscellaneous	124 50
Paid Levi Agnew Court crier	50 00
Paid Constables attending court	91 50
Paid Petit Jurors	814 74
Paid Grand Jurors	359 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationary, &c.	10 00
Paid Levi Agnew attending Auditors	3 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk	70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary	185 00
	0,000 00

Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862.

Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley	1854	$39 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	"	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St. Clair	"	28 00
Lemuel Evans Broad Top	1858	227 08
John Morgret Cumb'd. Valley	"	109 29
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	175 20
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	107 11
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	62 20
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	40 79
George Rhodes Liberty	"	36 53
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	17 64
John Fickes Union	"	65 35
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	26 61
Samuel S. Fluke Broad Top	1850	120 30
Simon Stuckey Colerain	"	110 85
Samuel Boor Cumb'd. Valley	"	44 86
Hugh Wertz Harrison	"	49 70
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 79
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	95 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	92 82
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger Providence E.	"	49 65
Daniel Ritchey Providence W.	"	54 55
John Otto Schellsburg Borough	"	17 85
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 82
Philip Clingaman Southampton	"	71 99
Abraham Croyle Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	215 57
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry South	"	323 19
R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	428 65
Samuel Defibaugh Bedford tp.	"	565 34
John Rinard Broad Top	"	349 29
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	494 21
Henry Wertz Cumb'd. Valley	"	111 45
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	266 88
James Fink Hopewell	"	150 91
Frederick Hildebrand Juniata	"	349 51
Jacob Staler Liberty	"	129 10
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	291 75
John Pennell Monroe	"	256 64
Peter H. Studebaker Napior	"	412 84
D. A. T. Black Providence E.	"	191 93
John Manspeaker Providence W.	"	191 88
Abraham E. Schell Schellsburg Bor.	"	41 56
John Alstadt St. Clair tp.	"	555 99
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	178 22
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	194 31
Francis Beard Union	"	376 63
Rudolp Hoover Woodberry M.	"	796 86
Samuel Working Woodberry S.	"	468 56
		$0,000 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1861, as contained the foregoing statements, and that we have examined in the foregoing accounts of money due to and owed by said county and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, Jan. 6, 1862.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER, DR.

To aggregate amount of tax outstanding at last settlement	$9,993 50	
To aggregate amount of tax assessed for the year 1861	8,156 11	
To amount rec'd. on unseated lands	37 43	
Due Treasurer Schafer	59	
		$18,187 63

CONTRA, CR.

By amount due Treasurer Schafer at last settlement	13	
By amount paid State Treasurer per receipts	$7,486 94	
Exoneration allowed collectors	149 02	
Commissions allowed collectors	323 67	
Treasurer's commission on $7,583	75 83	
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing list of Retailers	19 30	
Paid David Over do	10 40	
Uncollected for 1861 and previous years	10,181 87	
		18,187 63

Retailers License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861		$600 50
Contra.		
By amount paid State Treasurer	$539 12	
By Treasurer's commission	28 38	
By exonerations	33 00	
		$600 50

Tavern License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,		$715 00
Contra,	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	$665 00	
By Kinsey License forfeited	15 00	
By Treasurer's commission	35 00	
		$715 00

Eating Houses, Dr.

To aggregate amount of License		$60 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$57 00	
By Treasurer's commission	3 00	
		$60 00

Distillers Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 2861		$40 00
Contra	*Cr*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00	
By Treasurer's commission	2 00	
		$40 00

Retailers of Liquors by the Quart Dr.

To aggregate amount of said License for 1861,		$50 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$47 50	
By Treasurer's commission	2 50	
		$50 00

Ten Pin Alleys Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$30 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$14 25	
By Treasurers commission	75	
By exonerations	15 00	
		$30 00

Billiard Rooms Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$15 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	7 12	
By Treasurer's commission	88	
By exonerations	7 50	
		$15 00

Banking Houses Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		10 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$9 50	
By Treasurer's commission	50	
		$10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the forezoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DAN'L. L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.

Feb, 14, 1863.

Poetry.



FOR THE INQUIRER.

BOTTLE'S RUN FARM.

BY REV. J. MILTON AKERS.

Pleasant moments here I've squandered,
Here away from every harm,
I in solitude have wandered
Round this once sequestered farm.

In the old and home like dwelling,
There was found for me a place,
Now I leave it; thoughts are welling,
Which my pen can never trace.

Will they call it Poets corner,
When I've wandered far away,
I in other scenes a mourner,
That I could no longer stay.

Will the days be long and weary,
Will they lonesome seem to be,
Will they e'er be sad and dreary,
Will they ever think of me?

Out on life's tempestuous ocean,
I must drift forever fast,
Till beyond the waves' commotion,
Till the breakers death are past.

Oft will Souvenirs remind me,
Of the place where once I stayed,
Debts of gratitude I owe thee,
But they're more than can be paid.

Hours spent in calm enjoyment,
Linger perhaps with sadness too,
Here from my beloved enjoyment,
Oftentimes I comfort drew.

Purling still though I am absent,
Hurrying still its course along,
Weary miles I might be distant,
Still 'twill swell its wonted song,

It will still purl on forever,
Famed and known as Bottle's Run,
Till the angel time shall sever,
Till eternity's begun.

Then these faces now familiar,
Shall have passed from earth away,
Onward it shall flow forever,
Till the time of times decay.

But 'tis useless; I must finish,
I cannot my feelings tell,
Time can ne'er my love diminish,
So kind friends a last farewell.

Affectionately inscribed to Mary L. Hendrickson, Bottle's Run Farm, Alleghany Co. Md. Jan. 23, 1862.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR GOVERNMENT.

From the London Star, Jan. 10.

The Federal Government of America has read a lesson to kings. It has acted in a spirit worthy of even its earliest and freshest days, when the impulse of new liberty was still a passion and a religion. Placed in a position of the uttermost danger, it has not lost courage or composure; tried by the strongest temptation it has not swerved from the right. In surrendering the Confederate Commissioners on the ground that the "Government cannot deny the justice of England's claim," the President of America has done an act of true courage, which would, if such an addition were possible, have added new dignity even to the career of a Washington.

If this be the act of a mob Government, then mobs must sometimes reach to a nobleness and a spirit of justice sadly uncommon in the history of Government by princes and peers. The Federal Government was subjected to one of the severest trials possible for the ruling power of a brave and sensitive people to undergo. The statesmen of the Washington Cabinet were at once summoned to surrender on pain of instant war, and taunted with cowardice in the event of their compliance. How hard it is to see the justice of a demand which is urged by one who clasps a pistol to your head! How much harder still if we are told that refusing to yield we shall be instantly shot!—yielding we shall be branded as baffled cowards!

Are there not many men, high-minded and full of honorable principle--are there not many Governments ordinarily straightforward and just—who would rather risk all than submit to such a demand, who would become incapable of recognizing the justice of any claim sustained in such a manner? It is impossible to deny that it was in this tone the utterances of that which too many believe to be English public opinion echoed across the Atlantic into the ears of the Federal Government. That Government has taught the world a splendid lesson. It has been just, and feared not. It feared not even the imputation of yielding to force what it would fain have denied right.

Calmly, in the midst of immense popular excitement all around; passionless, despite the insults and the taunts which every new packet brought from London the Federal Government considered the question, decided, and, in the face of the world, repaired the error of its zealous and impulsive servant. The foundation of the United States was welcomed as the first grand recognition of human freedom as the central principal of government. May not this latest act of the United States be welcomed as the first great acknowledgement of the principles of justice in the guidance of international diplomacy?

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Bedford R. R. Company, Bedford, Pa., Dec. 31, 1861.

The President and Directors of "The Bedford Rail Road Company," would respectfully submit to the stockholders the following report of the affairs and proceedings of the Company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1861.

The stockholders are aware of the fact that during the year 1860, all work upon the road, except to a small extent upon sections and two, was stopped. The same causes which operated to discontinue the work during that year, prevented anything being done during the first nine months of the year just closed.—Dull, Collins & Co., to whom the contract for the graduation and Masonry of the first twelve miles or sections had been awarded in 1859, after doing a considerable amount of work, relinquished their contract, and the Company owing to the refusal of a large majority of the stock subscribers to pay their subscriptions, being without means to prosecute the enterprise, it seemed, for a while, that all hopes of carrying it through would have to be abandoned. It had friends, however, who would not, and did not, give it up in despair, although the difficulties surrounding it appeared to be unsurmountable, and the prospect was a very gloomy one, the worst feature of it being that the persons who would be most benefitted, and who at one time were anxious for the success of the project had taken a position of hostility to it. Nothing of interest transpired in the business of the company until the 24th of June last, on which day a compromise or settlement with Dull, Collins & Co., was affected, and all connection between them and the company then ceased. At that time, and soon after, six of the non-resident directors, who had been elected in January last, resigned their places, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of citizens of the county who were known to be friendly to the improvement. About the first of September last through the influence and invaluable exertions of Wm. P. Schell, Esq., who may with truth be called the father of the Bedford of the Bedford Rail Road, and to whom when it is completed, the people of Bedford and its vicinity, will be more indebted for any advantages it may bring them, than to all others beside, an arrrangement was made with the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, by which, it is believed that the first twelve miles of our road from Hopewell to a point near the turnpike about a mile and a half west of Bloody Run, will be finished and put in complete runding order. The details of this arrangement cannot now be given, as the contract between the two companies has not yet been fully consummated. The important provisions of it are briefly these: The Penn'a. R. R. Co. is to pay to the Bedford R. R. Co. the sum of $18,000, in cash, of which $3,000 are to be applied to the payment in part of the $6,000 which by the settlement above mentioned with Dull, Collins & Co., our company agreed to pay them. The remainder $15,000, is to be expended in finishing the graduation and masonry of those twelve miles. The Penn'a. R. R. Co. is also to furnish the money to complete the entire superstructure, sidings, turnouts, waterstations, turn-table, &c. The Bedford R. R. Co. on its part, is to issue, execute add deliver to the P. R. R. Co. two hundred bonds for $500 each, with coupons attached—the principal thereof to be paid at the end of the twenty years from the date of said bonds, and the interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually. These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage of said twelve miles of rail road, real estate, &c. &c. The Bedford R. R. Co. is also to execute a release to the P. R. R. Co. under and by virtue of the act entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties." Of the above mentioned sum of $18,000, the sum of $13,000 has already been received by our company, of which the sum of $3,000 has been paid upon the judgment of Dull, Collins & Co.

Soon after the foregoing arrangement was made with the P. R. R. Co., it was determined by the board of directors to let the contracts for the completion of the graduation and masonry of the first twelve sections, and a letting was accordingly advertised, and on the 25th of September last, the contracts were awarded, as follows, viz:

Sections 1 & 2,	to James Hefner at	$2117 60
"	3, 4 & 5 to J. M. Campbell at	5620 00
"	8 & 9 to J. M. Campbell at	1757 40
"	6 & 7 to Thos. B. Keating at	1946 00
"	10, 11 & 12 " Keating at	423 00
	Making the sum of	$11,865 00

The work to be done will cost more than the above sum, but, it is believed, that the $15,000 received will be sufficient to complete the graduation and masonry, not including the trestle work, if it is to be considered as graduation.

The contractors have been at work upon the several portions of the road allotted to them, and the work done amounts, according to the estimates of the engineers, to the sum of $3,724, of which the sum of $3,254 has been paid to them. This does not include the work done during the present month, as the estimates of that month have not been received, owing to the illness of Mr. Butler, assistant engineer. The sum of $749 58, has also been paid to the engineer corps. Sections 1, 10, 11 & 12, are completed, and ready for the superstructure. Some of the other sections are nearly finished, and the foundation of the bridge will be ready for the timbers in about four weeks, and although the whole work has not been progressed as rapidly as it should have done and as was required by the terms of the contracts, yet the board confidently expects that the graduation and masonry will be completed in time to have the superstructure put on so as to have the road in running order no later than the first of June, proximo.

The engineer of the P. R. R. Co. has advertised for proposals for the cross-ties, and the contracts for them will no doubt be made early in next month, and if no difficulty or delay arises with regard to the trestling, concerning which there is a difference of opinion between the two companies, but which it is believed, will be easily reconciled, we can see no reason why the work should not be completed on the above named day

The financial condition of the company is exhibited by the report of the treasurer, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The President and Directors deeply regret that the company could not avail itself of the benefits of the act for the commutation of tonnage duties, but its utter inability to obtain the means to grade, as required by that act, five miles at each end of our road, destroyed all hope of securing the advantages of that law.

The completion of the first twelve miles of our road, being now, as we believe, a foregone conclusion, the question naturally arises, will it be extended to Bedford? How that question shall be answered depends entirely upon the citizens of Bedford county. If they will put their shoulders to the wheel, and give to the enterprise that aid which its importance deserves, there can be no doubt that, in a short time, the Bedford Rail Road will be "an accomplished fact."

By order of the Board,
S. L. RUSSELL, *Pres't.*

Extract from Treasurer's Report, Accompanying the above

The Treasurer received during the year ending Dec. 30, '61,	$13,991 97
Paid out on judgment, engineering and incidentals,	8,027 52
Leaving in the Treasury	$5,964 45

The assets of the company consist in some 573 shares of stock subscribed in the county, and a number of tracts of land subscribed, including one tract bought. The domestic debts of the company amount to $8,178 46.

To the above balance in the Treasury should be added $5,000, due from the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and which since making report has been paid into the Treasury.

JOHN P. REED. *Treasurer,*

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE RECEPTION OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The following is the article of the London Times on the reception of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, comparing "these two fellows" to negroes, and otherwise complimenting their "worthless booty:"

[*From the London Times, January* 11.]

A turn of the wheel, which the American Cabinet has managed to make as sudden as possible, brings us a new question. The four American gentlemen who have got us into our late trouble, and cost us probably a million a-piece, will soon be in one of our ports. Any day and hour we may expect to hear of their arrival at Liverpool, and their journey to the metropolis. Like the rest of their countrymen, they believe themselves to be of immense importance to their cause, whatever it may be. Neither side can give England the smallest credit for understanding, or wishing to understand, or having the capacity to understand, the rights of their case; and so nothing will serve them but there must be somebody always dinning into our ears some details or platitudes to which the speakers attach a special value. Federalist after Federalist, Confederate after Confederate, has arrived in this country in the full persuasion that if he was once permitted to occupy the attention of Lord Palmerston or Lord Russell night and day for a fortnight, or to fill a page of the Times every day for that period, England would at last begin to have an inkling of the case, and would rush to the aid of the Federal or the Confederate cause. These two Commissioners and their Secretaries are not unlikely to think even more of their importance than other similar arrivals, having witnessed in their own persons the rabid anxiety of their Northern countrymen not to let them be seen or heard in this island. To the sedate English mind this ridiculous rivalry for the exclusive possession of the British ear is only an older version of what is often witnessed in our nurseries.—A fearful uproar of words, screams and blows reaches the mother, who hastens to allay the tumult. When she arrives she finds all confusion, and Master John and Master Tom each with a tale of outrages and provocation, each resolved to have the word, and afraid of nothing so much as that the other should get a hearing. The parent sees enough to be sure that both were abundantly in the wrong, but that it is impossible to adjudicate between them. The general impression in this country is that both sides in the States have acted as ill as could be, and that it is not for England to decide which of them bears the palm for insolance, outrage, treachery and folly.—However, Messrs. Mason and Slidell will not be easily persuaded but that they can throw much more light on the rupture, and on its bearings upon our interests. If we will only be so good as to shut both our eyes and our ears to everybody and to everything else, and take for gospel all that they say, we shall at last be in a condition to form an opinion on this quarrel, and the only opinion we can possibly come to is that we must immediately recognize the Southern States, send a fleet to break up the blockade, sweep the Northern commerce off the sea, and finally assist to inaugurate Mr. Jefferson Davis in whatever city of the whole Union he would prefer for that purpose.

How, then, are we to receive these illustrious visitors? Of course, they will be stared at, and followed, and photographed, and made the subject of paragraphs. There is no help for that. Mr. Thomas Sayers cannot walk the streets with a friend, or ask the Mayor for permission to put up a booth in a market-place, but the crowd immediately conclude the rough, hard-visaged, ill-favored pair to be the Confederate Commissioners. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their two Secretaries, though not so handsome and graceful as their countryman Blondin, would certainly fill the Crystal Palace if they proposed to address the visitors there on the merits of their cause. But, for the benefit of the discriminating,—for the guidance of the minority that prefers at least a respectable idol, and that does not wish to throw away its confidance and applause, we may as well observe that Messrs Mason and Slidell are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion. They have long been known as the blind and habitual haters and revilers of this country. They have done more than any other men to get up the insane prejudice against England which disgraces the morality and disorders the policy of the Union. The hatred of this country has been their stock in trade. On this they have earned their political livelihood and won their position, just as there are others who pander to the lower passions of humanity. A diligent use of this bad capital has made them what they are, and raised them to the rank of Commissioners. It is through their life-long hatred and abuse of England that they come here in their present conspicuous capacity. The nation under whose flag they sought a safe passage across the Atlantic—the nation that has now rescued them with all their might from the certainty of a dungeon and the chances of retaliatory murder, is that against which they have always done their best to exasperate their countrymen. Had they perished in the cell or on the scaffold, amid the triumphant yells of the multitude, memory would have suggested that their own bitter tirades had raised the storm, and that their death was only the natural and logical conclusion of their own calumnies and sophistries.

So we do sincerely hope that our countrymen will not give these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility that is due to a foe in distress is all that they can claim. We have returnud them good for evil, and, sooth to say, we should be exceedingly sorry that they should ever be in a situation to choose what return they will make for the good we have now done them. They are here for their own interest, in order, if possible, to drag us into their own quarrel, and, but for the unpleasant contingencies of a prison, rather disappointed, perhaps that their detention has not provoked a new war. When they stepped on board the Trent they did not trouble themselves with the thought of the mischief they might be doing an unoffending neutral; and if now, by any less perilous device, they could entangle us in the war, no doubt they would be only too happy. We trust there is no chance of their doing this, for, impartial as the British public is in the matter, it certainly has no prejudice in favor of slavery, which, if anything, these gentlemen represent.

What they and their Secretaries are to do here passes our conjecture. They are personally nothing to us. They must not suppose, because we have gone to the very verge of a great war to rescue them, that therefore they are precious in our eyes. We would have done just as much to rescue two of their own negroes, and, had that been the object of the rescue, the worthy Pompey and Cæsar would have had just the same rights to triumphal arches and municipal address as Messrs. Mason and Slidell. So, please, British public, let's have none of these things. Let the Commissioners come up quietly to town, and have their say with anybody who may have time to listen to them. For our part, we cannot see how anything they have to tell can turn the scale of British duty and deliberation. There have been so many cases of people and nations establishing an actual independence, and compelling the recognition of the world, that all we have to do is what we have done before, up to the very last year. This is now a simple matter of precedent. Our statesmen and lawyers know quite as much on the subject as Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and are in no need of their information or advice.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb 14, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately.

The Democrats held a meeting on Monday night, in the Court House. It appears to be the determination of some of the leaders of that party to place party above their country—but we are glad to state that the meeting was very slimly attended—the benches being nearly empty—although the town was crowded with people—showing that the mass of that party care more for country now than they do for party. When we went in to the Court House, John Cessna, Esq, was speaking. He attempted to defend his course in the recent contest for a seat in the House of Representatives, but he failed, we think, to convince the people that he was right. He did not explain why he accepted the nomination from the Democratic party of the two Counties of Bedford and Somerset, why he had his tickets printed with Lavan's name on them in both, or why he electioneered in both counties! Surely after doing all this, he could not have believed the district to be unconstitutional. Mr. Cessna stated that he now holds the same opinions on the great questions of the day that he has heretofore. We believe that on the great Union question he acts from patriotic motives.

Maj. S. H. Tate made a speech; well, it was a speech *as* is a speech; such as he always makes! He was for the war and against it; for the President and against him; said all the Generals in the army were Democrats; and that the President was becoming a Democrat also, and that he had *two* Democrats in his cabinet. He was particularly severe on his brother Democrats in the South who, he said, "went out of the Union and left the Democracy of the North in the hands of a set of d—d infernal scoundrels." This was applied to Republicans. We suppose our Republican friends will remember this when he comes around again craving their votes. He also stated that the war was brought about by the Republicans when every sane man knows that had it not been for the imbecile Democratic administration of James Buchanan we would not now be engaged in this infernal slaveholder's rebellion. He was followed by our old friend, Maj. Jacob Cresswell of Huntingdon county, who avowed some pretty good Union sentiments, along with much bitterness against the Republicans. He was particularly severe on the thieving horse contractors, &c., who cheat the government.—We agree with him and would like to see every scoundrel who would cheat the government in its present extremity, be he Republican or Democrat, hung as high as Haman.—Our young friend, John Palmer, Esq., whose sympathies are enlisted in favor of the enemies of his country, followed up the rear in a speech of about three minutes, to empty benches. He tried to equal the beautiful American Eagle, Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, Northern Lakes, Southern Gulf, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and Boundless Continent Peroration of Maj. Tate, but he must give way to the Major. Mr. Palmer is too young to attempt to aspire to that class of Oratory that has rendered the Major famous, if not immortal! It won't do, Johnny, you're too young! Wm. P. Schell, Esq., read the resolutions—which were like the speeches—milk and water—for the Union and against it.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Sergt. ALEXANDER CROFT, who was on furlough, on his way home, died in this place, at the Bedford Hotel, on Wednesday the 5th inst., after an illness of about 24 hours. His disease was brain fever. Sergt. Croft was from Middle Woodberry Tp., and was a member of Capt. Brisbin's company. We knew him well. He was brave, generous, and a good citizen. *Requiescat in pace.*

THE NEW JUDGE.

Court has been in session during the present week. Our new Judge, Hon. James Nill, presided, and we are happy to say that he gives general satisfaction. We have only heard one opinion in reference to him, and that is, that he makes a good Judge.

We have not seen so many people present at a court in our places, for a long time, as there were this week.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Another Great Victory.

We have received a telegraphic account of a great victory. The news comes through rebel sources.

After three days fighting, we have taken Roanoke Island. Four hundred rebels are killed, about 1000 wounded, and twenty-five hundred are taken prisoners. O. Jennings' Wise is badly wounded, and it is thought his father is killed. The enemy report our loss in killed and wounded as equal to their own. This is no doubt an exaggeration. All the enemy's ships, arms, &c. have been taken.

We also hear of another gallant exploit on the Tennessee river. In addition to the taking of Fort Henry, we have taken two or three of their gunboats, and they had to burn some four or five to keep them from falling into our hands.

Thank God! The work goes bravely on.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

CAMP PIERPONT, VA.

MR. EDITOR: *Dear Sir:*—We are glad to learn that old Bedford County has furnished so many companies for the three years service, and so nobly given many of her young men to the country in the hour of need, to battle for our civil and religious liberties, the union of the States, the Constitution and Laws as they were bequeathed us by the Patriot Sires of '76, and we pray Heaven she may have her reward in seeing rebellion soon crushed. The union restored, and every section, every State united in one eternal brotherhood, never again to be broken or rent. Then shall treason hide its accursed head in the dust, and our own native Eagle shall rise, and, soaring high in the heavens, flap his broad wings for joy, and bear messages of freedom, peace, and good will, from the Northern lakes to the Southern gulph, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all nations of the earth shall do us honor, and call us *thrice* blessed.

Before this shall be accomplished, Slavery, the corner stone of the Southern Aristocracy, may, and we hope, will have to be blotted, as a curse, from our land, and the U. S. A., with all the boasted powers of the *Cotton King, and God*, made one vast wilderness. But then, and not till then, shall many of Bedford's sons return to honor her, as she has honored her country in the trying hour. In the mean time we pledge ourselves she shall not have cause to mourn her children's shame, or blush for them in the day of battle; yet we are sorry she still has some young men at home, who could well join us in the struggle. There are yet, however, young men needed to fill up the different companies, and they may yet win the esteem of good and loyal men by joining heart and hand with us.

Now for our company, formerly known as the "Hopewell Rifles," but now Company F., 8th Regiment, P. V., and attached to the 1st or Gen. Reynolds' brigade. It is, doubtless, well know to most of your readers that we went into Camp Wilkins, at Pittsburgh, June 11, 1861, in which we remained, as a camp of instruction, until, at a call from the President, July 1st, we moved for Washington, and have since changed station three times, doing in the mean time much, and probably important labor, such as picket duty, working on fortifications, &c., but no fighting, at which the men have murmured not a little.

We are now encamped near the Washington and Leesburg road, 8 miles from Washington, and 12 from Dranesville, in the direction of which we make all our scouting and foraging expeditions, we have several times penetrated the enemy's lines, driving in their pickets, and once advanced beyond Dranesville, but though these excursions always pay well, in Secesh corn, hay, oats, &c., we have never been fortunate or *unfortunate* enough to meet the enemy in battle. They don't seem to like this. They say "they came to fight and they want to do it," but they begin to think the rebels know the country, and understand running too well to meet us this side of Manassas, Centreville, or Leesburg. The time for us to advance there seems in the minds of the rulers to be not yet. God grant them wisdom to know.

In camp we have but little now to do save guard duty. The ground, owing to the late heavy rains, being so soft and muddy that drilling is almost impossible. We spend our time mostly in the tents reading, writing, social conversation, &c., or when the weather will permit in out door athletic exercise, and in this we practice all the games ingenuity can invent or recollection bring to mind, including foot racing, jumping, foot-ball, boxing, &c. In the use of the gloves, sometimes a knock down or a bloody nose is given and received, but even this passes off pleasantly, no one presuming to get angry, or at least not to show it, for in this case he would be severely hooted at and become the butt of the company, not a desirable position. A great many dry and some practical jokes are also practiced. They also pass off pleasantly. We have not had a fight in the company since coming to camp, which I venture there are few companies in the Brigade can say.

We have lost 4 members by disease, but the the health of the men is now good, but one man being in the hospital, and he is getting well. Reading matter is devoured with avidity. Thousands of newspapers are daily sold in the camps, and there is but little danger of the army becoming deficient in general *intelligence* so essential to a Republican people.

This is already extended to a much greater length than we had intended, so with best wishes to all our friends we will close.

Yours, &c., J. CLEAVER.

We have received a letter from Mr. Joseph Fisher of East Providence Township, dated at Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 3, inst., in which he states that the Company from Fulton County, commanded by Capt. Wishart, of which Mr. Fisher and several others from this County are members, is at present enjoying excellent health. This Company, now Company F, is attached to Col. Staumbaugh's 77th Reg. Pa. Vol., and forms part of Gen. Negley's Brigade. The boys are in fine spirits and are anxious for a fight, in which we believe they will acquit themselves in such way as to bring no discredit to their native State.

We are sorry we are not able to publish the letter entire.

GLORIOUS VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

COM. FOOTE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Welles has received the following despatch:

U. S. FLAG SHIP CINCINNATI.
OFF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, February 6th, 1862.

The gun-boats under my command, the Essex, Commander Porter; the Carondelet, Commander Walker; the Cincinnati, Commander Stembel; the St. Louis, Lieutenant-Commanding Paulding; the Conestoga, Lieutenant-Commanding Gwinn, and the Lexington, Lieutenant-Commanding Shirk, after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Brigadier-Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff with sixty men as prisoners.

The surrender to the gun-boats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender I handed the fort and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force.

The gun-boat Essex had a shot in her boilers, and, after fighting most effectively for two-thirds of the action, was obliged to draw down the river, as I hear several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She with the other gun-boats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry.

The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded including two seriously.

The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended by Gen. Tilghman with the most determined gallantry.

I will write as soon as possible.

I have sent Lieut. Commanding Phelps and three gun-boats after the rebel gun-boats.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

Full and Interesting Particulars.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The Cairo correspondence of the *Gazette* and *Commercial* of this city gives the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:

Yesterday, at 12. 30 P. M., the gun-boats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet and Essex—the Tyler, Conestago and Lexington bring up the rear—advanced against the rebel works, going to the right of the Painter Creek Islan, immediately above which, on the east shore of the river, stand the fortifications. Keeping out of range till at the head of the Island, and, within a mile of the enemy, and passing the Island in full view of the rebel guns, we steadily advanced. Every man was at his quarters and every ear was strained to watch the Flag Officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action.

Our line of battle was, on the left, the St. Louis, next the Carondelet, next the Cincinnati (for the time being the flag-ship, and having on board Flag-Officer A. A. Foote), and next the Essex.

We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when at 12. 30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy were not backward, but gave an admirable response.

The fight raged furiously for a half hour.—We steadily advanced, receiving and returning storms of shot and shell, when, getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand and poured into them right and left.

In the mean time, the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of action leaving the Cincinnati, Carandelet and St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past 1 o'clock the enemy struck his colors, and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunsboats, can be imagined.

After the surrender, which was made to Flag Officer Foote by General Lloyd Tilghman, who defended his fort in the most determined manner, we found that the rebel infantry, who were encomped outside the fort and numbered 4,000 or 5,000, had cut and run, leaving the rebel Artillery Company in command of the fort.

The fort mounted seventeen guns, mostly thirty-two and thirty-four pounders, including a magnificient ten-inch columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy into the embrasures. One of their rifled 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding one of their gunners.

The rebels claim to have had but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty four men, being the number, all told, of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

The infantry then left everything in their flight, and a vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordance stores.

Gen. Tilghman is disheartened. He thinks the disaster is one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Flag Officer Foote, the rebel General, remarked:

"I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer."

Flag Officer Foote replied: "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering; but you should have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrondered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and the Flag Officer's flying pennant was the chief mark. Flag Officer Foote and Captain Stemble crowded her defiantly into the teeth of she enemy's guns. She received 31 shots, some of them going completely through her.

The Essex was badly crippled. When about half through the fight, and while crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side, in the forward port, passing through the heavy bulkhead and squarely through one of her boilers. The escaping steam scalded and killed several of the crew.

Captain Porter, his aid, S. P. Brittan, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis were standing in the direct line of the ball's passage. Brittan being in the centre of the group. The shot struck Brittan on the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam poured into the pilot-house and instantly killed Messrs. Ford and Bride, the pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rush of the steam jumped overboard and were drowned.

The Essex did good service before she was disabled, her guns being skilfully handled by her gunner, Matt. Snyder, of Philadelphia.—She had six seaman killed, and two officers and seventeen men wounded, and five missing.

The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded.

There were no casualities on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Captain Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and fought the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer they sent shot and shell among the enemy.

PADUCAH, Ky, Feb. 7.—General Smith on the west, and General Grant on the east side of the river, are pursuing the retreating rebels.

It is reported and credited by some of our officers, that the rebel troops from Fort Henry were not true to the rebel cause, but took advantage of the opportunity offered by the attack to run away from a fight that was distasteful to them.

Fort Donaldson to be Attacked.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—A despatch from Gen. Halleck to General Buell this evening, says:

"We have taken Fort Henry. The enemy has retreated on Paris, leaving a part of his guns. Our cavalry are in pursuit of him.

"General Grant will attack Fort Donaldson to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—Three large steamers the Ben. J. Adams, E. H. Fairchilds, and Battle, left here for the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers this evening.

All is quiet along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPOSED TREASON IN A HIGH PLACE.

Arrest of Brigadier Gen. Stone.

The following paragraph appears in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning, received just before we put our second edition to press:

"Brigadier General Stone was arrested at the residence of his family in this city on Saturday night at midnight, and kept under guard until yesterday afternoon, when he was sent off by the cars to Fort Lafayette in custody of an officer."

We heard rumors of this early this morning, and it was positively stated that the prisoner passed through this city last night; but the report was denied in some quarters with equal positiveness.

All efforts to obtain information by telegraph, either from New York or Washington, tailed, and it is presumed that the Government had forbidden the transmission of the news. The paragraph in the *Intelligencer*, however, removes all doubt.

Whether the arrest is for treason or merely for a military offence, we have no means of knowing. But the consignment of the prisoner to Fort Lafayette makes it presumable that he is suspected of treason.

Gen. Charles P. Stone was the officer in chief command at the Ball's Bluff affair, and has been held, by many, as responsible for that disaster. He is from Massachusetts, and graduated from West Point in 1845. He served with distinction in the Mexican war.—In 1856, when a brevet captain in the Ordnance corps, he resigned his commission.

Last Spring he was commissioned as a Colonel, and, in the three months campaign, had command of the corps that marched from Washington up the Potomac. Lately he has had command of a large division in the same region.

Gen. Stone is a fine officer. His loyalty was formerly regarded as above suspicion; but lately there have been sinister rumors affecting him. If these rumors are true, American history has had no such example of treason since the time of Benedict Arnold.

The following, in reference to this affair, is from the Washington *National Republicen*, of this morning:

"Our readers will be more gratified than surprised, to learn that Gen. Stone has been arrested, and is now on his way to Fort Lafayette, having left Washington in the five o'clock train last evening. The immediate cause of Stone's arrest is not yet publicly known, but those who have watched his course from the beginning, will be at no loss to account for it. The sins of Ball's Bluff are yet to be atoned for, and when they are, the blood of the gallant Baker can never be washed from his skirts. We begin to hope for our country; a few more arrests like this, and we may be safe."

We are told, this afternoon, that a police officer on duty at the Baltimore Depot, last night, learned from an officer that treasonable correspondence with the rebels had been found among Gen. Stone's papers.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

HALAFAX, Feb. 10.—The steamship America has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. and by telegraph to the 26th.

The cotton market on the 25th was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 5,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to seeculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs are dull, with a downward tendency.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Consols 92¾ a 92⅝.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—There are vague rumors that the Emperor Napoleon has notified the British Government that he will shortly officially demand its joint action in raising the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States; and if this co operation is refused, that he will proceed to take the initiative step alone.

The London *Times* continues to urge England not to interfere with the American difficulties, saying the nation can afford to wait for the result, which cannot be far distant.

The pirate Sumter is represented to have been seen cruising off Genoa.

The Rev. Mr. Groves of Nashville has sent Jeff Davis a bible, as a specimen of Southern workmanship. In acknowledging the present Jeff says: "If I live to be inaugurated the first President of the Confederacy, on the 22d of Feb. next, my lips shall press the sacred volume which your kindness has bestowed upon me."

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

REBEL TREACHERY REVENGED.

A FLAG OF TRUCE DISGRACED.

THE TORCH AGAIN APPLIED TO HARPER'S FERRY.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Feb. 7.—This morning, Capt. Baylor and three of his men (rebels) concealed themselves behind a stone wall just above Harper's Ferry bridge, while a black man, (or a white man painted to represent a negro,) by displaying a flag of truce, induced a loyal Virginian to go over.—When nearly across, Baylor and two others fired at and killed the ferryman. Our batteries on the Heights then shelled the buildings, and subsequently a party of Federal troops crossed and set fire to twelve houses, including the Wager House and another hotel, the railroad buildings, etc. The whole lower part of the town is now in ashes.

A necessity existed for burning these buildings, as they have afforded a hiding-place to rebel riflemen, who have been annoying our troops for weeks.

The number of the rebels was not ascertained, but many were seen to mount their horses and leave for the outskirts of the town by the Charlestown road.

This afternoon a rebel flag of truce, in the hands of three of Baylor's men, came to the ferry, but they were warned off by Col. Geary.

A large rebel mounted picket was stationed all the afternoon near Bolivar.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The sloop-of-war *Savannah*, arrived at this port to-night from Port Royal.

She brings no news of importance, except the sailing of an expedition to the South on the 26th.

The expedition was to include all the light-draught steamers and several gunboats, with several thousand troops.

Everything was quiet at Port Royal.

The Reported Riot in Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—From Richmond papers we learn that a serious disturbance broke out in Richmond, on Tuesday night last, which for a time threatened disastrous consequences to life and property.

It is said to have first commenced in a drunken brawl. At this a crowd collected, which soon grew to formidable proportions.—Three or four persons are said to have been killed, among whom were some of the police.

Houses, stores, &c., were broken open and ransacked, and it seemed impossible to check the violent proceedings until late the following morning, when many engaged in the mob retired of their own accord.

The *Dispatch*, speaking of this affair, calls it a disgrace to the city, and shameful in the extreme. It calls for the city to be instantly placed under martial law. The citizens (women especially) were greatly alarmed.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND NORFOLK.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9. via Baltimore.—A communication was received from the rebel authorities this forenoon in relation to the Commissioners appointed to visit our prisoners in the South. The purport of the despatch has not yet been made public, but it is supposed to be decisive.

A boat was ordered to carry a despatch in return, but the order was subsequently countermanded.

The flag of truce brought the news that the engagement at Roanoke Island still continues. At the date of the latest despatch; at dark last night, the fight was still going on. The Federals had sunk one or two Confederate gunboats.

Some later news has been received at Norfolk, but it was not communicated to our boat.

The Eastern State returned to Hatteras today. She took a large mail and an accumulation of express matter from here.

The steamer Argo, Capt. Davidson, of Boston, arrived this afternoon. She is to run between Washington and Budd's Ferry.

ADDITIONAL SOUTHERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—The Southern newspapers received via Fortress Monroe are no later than those received by the previous flag of truce.

The New Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 28th ult., states that the reported burning of the steamer Calhoun was incorrect. When she was abandoned the captain had set her on fire, but it appears that the Yankees shortly after boarded her and extinguished the fire and took possession of the boat and cargo. Her cargo consisted of 50,000 lbs. of powder, 16,000 lbs. saltpeter, 400 sacks of coffee, and a quantity of block tin, &c.

Speaking of the capture of Fort Henry, the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Though much to be regretted by the South it was a foregone conclusion, whenever the enemy should think proper to bring a large force of men and artillery to bear upon it. It was a structure thrown up since the beginning of the war, and was never expected to resist a heavy bombardment or an assault from a large land force."

The same paper also says: "The destruction of the bridge which crossed the Tennessee river, though productive of some inconvenience, is not a matter of any great detriment to our interests. The road, without the bridge, will still be available for strengthning our lines; a through connection, except for mere convenience, being a matter of inferior importance."

The bark Fernandina has arrived at Old Point, from the blockade off Wilmington, N. C. She brings no news.

The steamer Albany from Annapolis, with Quartermaster's stores, has sailed for Hatteras.

Bishop Ames preached an excellent sermon yesterday morning, in the chapel at the Fortress.

Assistant Adjutant General Stevens and Lieutenant Yelverton, recently commanding the signal Department here proceeded to New York last night, on leave of absence.

The Norfolk Day Book calls upon the ladies to contribute their old woollen petticoats and dresses to the Government, the price of flannel used for fixed ammunition being so high as to subject the Government, to a serious tax. So ladies please to drop your duds!

A CAREER ENDED.

Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, yesterday ceased to be a Senator of the United States. Tried by his peers for an act of constructive treason, with able defenders and with the opportunity of defending himself on the floor of the Senate chamber, he has yet been found guilty, and the Senate decided to expel him by a vote of thirty-two to fourteen. Even those who voted in his favor—among whom, we are sorry to say, was Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania—did so, not because they excused his offence in writing the letter he addressed last March to the President of the rebel confederacy; but because they thought the act had been repented and atoned for, and that Mr. Bright was really loyal.

The Senate has done itself honor by this decisive condemnation of treason among its members. There are several others among the minority, who have been as great traitors as Bright, or greater; but the written evidence, over their own signatures, does not exist, or is not in possession of the authorities. It was necessary, therefore, that Bright should be made an example. The half a dozen lovers of Jeff. Davis, who, like Bright, gave him and his associates all the aid and comfort in their power, will not forget this example. It cannot purify their characters, but it will effectually check any projects they may have for communicating with the rebels in arms against the Government.

As it is probable that Jesse D. Bright has now retired from public life forever, a few facts as to his history may be mentioned. He was born in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, December 18th, 1812. He received a good education at an academy, and then studied for the bar. He removed to Indiana when quite a young man, and being clever both as a lawyer and a politician, he soon became a prominent man and held successively the offices of Circuit Judge, State Senator, United States Marshal and Lieutenant Governor. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator, and has been twice re-elected since then. The term for which he was last elected would have expired on the 4th of March, 1863. He wrote his treasonable letter to Jeff. Davis on the 1st of March, 1861, and he was expelled from the United States Senate on the 5th of February, 1862. Mr Bright had reached the age of forty-nine years, one month and twenty-four days, when his political death occurred.

As some of our readers may have lost sight of the letter which led to this abrupt termination of a senatorial career, we reproduce it here as follows:

"WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

"*My Dear Sir:* Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance *my friend* Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits *your capital*, mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great *improvement in fire arms*. I commend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and *reliable in every respect*. Very truly yours,

"JESSE D. BRIGHT.

"*To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.*"

The italics in the letter are not Mr. Bright's; but they indicate the emphatic points where his treason showed itself. The letter was written three days before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, but after the rebellion was fully organized, after the Star of the West had been fired on, after Anderson had been obliged to take refuge in Fort Sumter, and after Jeff. Davis, as President of the Provisional Government, had avowed his determination to resist the authority of the United States throughout the States that had been dragged after South Carolina into rebellion. It is not necessary to explain to any sensible being how great is the perfidy of such a letter written at such a time and amid such circumstances.

The Senators of the United States—those, at least, who have the highest sense of honor and patriotism—could not, with decency, sit in the same chamber with Jesse D. Bright, after he had written such a letter. We rejoice that they exercised their right of deciding who should sit among them. We rejoice that the case was brought up at an early day in the session. We rejoice that the proceedings were all dignified and grave; and we rejoice, above all things at their issue. Bright ceases to be a Senator of the United States. The blot on him is indelible. He may not have reached the exalted height of treason attained by Arnold and aimed at by Burr; but his name and character cannot be purified.—His public career is ended. He may go and cast his fortunes with his friend Jeff. Davis, and in a community where all the politicians are traitors, he may become distinguished above the rest. But while he remains in the free and loyal States, he is a man dishonored and despised.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

EXPULSION OF BRIGHT.

The people of the loyal States will bear with pride, that the Senate has vindicated itself by expelling the traitor JESSE D. BRIGHT. Though somewhat long delayed, the act is no less desirable than it would have been, had it been consummated at an earlier day. The debate upon the subject has opened the eyes of the country to the enormity of the treason which sought to subvert the Republic, and has exposed the actors in it to the infamy which must attach to them through life.

We give the yeas and nays on the vote of expulsion, in order that the record may be preserved.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnston, King, Lane (Ind.) McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, (Mass.) Wilson (Mo.)—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thompson and Wiley—14.

What a disgrace to Pennsylvania that she has a Senator, so lost to honor, as to vote against the expulsion of the traitor, Bright. Senator Cowan will be remembered for his action in this matter. The only speech he has yet made in the U. S. Senate, was against the expulsion of the traitor.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

President Lincoln and Hon. Simon Cameron.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* publishes the correspondence between the President and Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, in relation to the withdrawal of the latter from the Cabinet and his appointment as Minister to Russia. The *Telegraph* says:

Although, as it will be seen, this correspondence is marked private, its publication was rendered absolutely necessary, as well to maintain the truth of history as to serve the ends of justice. This must explain its appearance in the columns of the *Telegraph*.—The letter of the President, in his own handwriting as follows:

[PRIVATE.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Though I have said nothing hitherto in response to your wish, expressed long since, to resign your seat in the Cabinet, I have not been unmindful of it. I have been only unwilling to consent to a change at a time and under circumstances which might give occasion to misconstruction, and unable, till now, to see how such misconstruction could be avoided.

But the desire of Mr. Clay to return home, and to offer his services to his country in the field, enables me now to gratify your wish, and at the same time evince my personal regard for you, and my confidence in your ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust.

I therefore tender to your acceptance, if you still desire to resign your present position, the post of Minister to Russia. Should you accept it, you will bear with you the assurance of my undiminished confidence, of my affectionate esteem, and of my sure expectation that, near the great Sovereign whose personal and hereditary friendship for the United States so much endears him to Americans, you will be able to render services to your country, not less important than those you could render at home

Very sincerely, your friend,
A. LINCOLN.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Gen. Cameron's reply to the President is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of this date, and to thank you, with profound respect, for its kind and generous tone. When you were elected President, a result to which I contributed my best exertions, I had no thought of leaving the Senate of the United States, or of accepting any office within your gift. But when you invited me to Springfield, Illinois, and presented me the choice of one of two named places in the list of your constitutional advisers, I could not, for grave reasons, and after great reflection, refuse a trust so trying and laborious. My life had been one of constant labor and excitement. I looked to the Senate as the best field, after such a life, in which to serve my country and my State. It was only when I realized that I might be of service to the general cause, in the darkly-foreshadowed future, that I ventured to undertake the manifold and various responsibilities of the War Department. I felt, when I saw the traitors leaving their seats in Congress, and when the *Star of the West* was fired upon in Charleston harbor, that a bloody conflict was inevitable.

I have devoted myself without interruption to my official duties, and have given to them all my energies. I have done my best. It was impossible, in the direction of operations so extensive, but that some mistakes should have happened, and some complications and complaints should have arisen. In view of such considerations, I thank you for the expression of your confidence in my ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust. Thus, my own conscientious sense of doing my duty by the Executive and by my country is approved by the acknowledged head of the Government itself.

When I became a member of your Administration I avowed my purpose to retire from the Cabinet as soon as my duty to my country would allow me to do so. In your letter of this day's date, so illustrative of your just and upright character, you revive the fact that I some time ago expressed the same purpose to you, and in reminding me of this you proffer for my acceptance one of the highest diplomatic positions at your bestowal, as an additional mark of your confidence and esteem.

In retiring from the War Department, I feel that the mighty army of the United States is ready to do battle for the Constitution; that it is marshalled by gallant and experienced leaders; that it is animated with the greatest enthusiasm for the good cause, and also that my successor in this Department is my personal friend, who unites to wonderful intellect and vigor, the grand essential of being in earnest in the present struggle, and of being resolved upon a speedy and overwhelming triumph of our arms. I therefore frankly accept the new distinction you have tendered me, as soon as important and long-neglected private business can be arranged, I will enter upon the important duties of the mission which you have assigned me.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,
SIMON CAMERON.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—A passenger who arrived to day from Roanoke Island reports that four U. S. steamers were off the island last night, and a large number of vessels were twelve miles below the island. An attack was momentarily expected at that point. Gen. Wise is in better health.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Four houndred and ninety two prisoners left yesterday for for North Carolina, to be exchanged.

A lady passenger by the flag of truce reports that Gen. Huger to day informed her that he had received a dispatch from Roanoke Island to the effect that the United States forces had advanced to Roanoke Island, and been twice repulsed. The attack commenced at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and the fight was still going on when the latest news was received.

GEN. LANDER AT ROMNEY, VA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Further information has been received from Gen. Lander, by which it appears that, having been reinforced, he marched, on Thursday, at the head of between seven and eight thousand troops, upon the enemy at Romney. The rebel forces were about equal to his own. They declined fighting, however, and retreated across the river, destroying the wire bridge in their rear, and running off, probably to Winchester. As heretofore stated, Gen. Lander is now in possession of Romney.

A DEADLY ENCOUNTER:—An extraordinary disturbance arose in Edmonds' Menagerie, at Newcastle, on Saturday night. The exhibition was closed, and the majority of the men employed about the caravans had repaired to their lodgings, at a neighboring inn. A policeman who was passing heard a loud crash in the caravan, which proved to be one occupied by a Bengal tiger, followed by the noise of a severe struggle. In a very short time the men were called from their lodgings, and having obtained lights, about a dozen of them entered the menagerie. It was feared that the tiger, which is known to be a most ferocious beast, had broken through the bars of its cage, and was at large in the area, but on approaching the caravan where it was usually confined, the men saw that the enraged animal had broken through a wooden partition into an adjoining cage, containing a single panther, with which it was engaged in a terrible combat.—An iron bar was brought with a view of driving him back into his compartment and rescuing the panther from his clutches. These means only exasperated the royal beast still further, and after a fearful fight of about ten minutes' duration, he succeeded in seizing the exhausted panther by the throat in his powerful jaws, and held him with bull dog tenacity until he was quite dead. The tiger then as if satisfied that his work was completed, walked quietly into his own compartment, and allowed a new partition board to be thrust between himself and the body of his vanquished antagonist. The scene is described as one of great excitement among those who witnessed the encounter; but, strange to relate, notwithstanding the unusual disturbance among their fellow prisoners, all the other animals in the large collection lay perfectly quiet in their cages. The panther, which was valued at 100 guineas, was taken out quite dead; and the tiger is said to be the animal that killed a lioness in London some time ago.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

OUT OF FUNDS.—We learn that the rebels down about Bowlinggreen are so poorly off for money that even their Generals are unable to pay their negro cooks and washerwomen. Gen. Hardee had in his employment a negro woman who, after cooking for him a month, went to him for her pay. He told her he had no money but would give her a pass through the lines so that she might come to Louisville to her master. Some ladies from Nashville were in Gen Hardee's camp on a little visit, and on their return to Nashville, they forwarded to him a bolt of flannel, which the negro woman made up into shirts for him. Money he had none—neither to buy clothing nor to pay his cooks.

[Lou Jour.

The greatest blessing of the age, is the discovery of a perfect cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, which is effected without any inconvenience, or the use of internal medicines.—We are satisfied as to its adaptation to those heretofore incurable complaints, and take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of Doctor Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band. flm

---

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

It is stated that since the recent rebel defeats at Mill Spring and Fort Henry the Secessionists in Tennessee have wonderfully changed their tone and bearing towards those who have been suspected of cherishing Union sentiments.

The Southern prints had their own fun out of the panic which seized some of our exhausted troops after the battle of Bull Run, and drove them in double quick time towards Washington. The distance they made was about twenty miles. But Zollicoffer's men beat those who retreated from Bull Run by long odds. Some of them, it is said in a Nashville paper, did not stop from the Somerset fight until they reached Lexington, Tenn., which is seventy five miles from the battle field.

The army under the command of General Grant is still at Fort Henry, but active preparation for an advance movement are being made. The rebel troops who retreated from Fort Henry have concentrated at Fort Donelson, which is now defended by a force fo about eight or ten thousand men. The Tennessee river is considered virtually opened to our gunboats, and they have already captured or destroyed several rebel steamers.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.–zz

MARRIED.

In Friends Cove, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmier, Mr. JOHN A. HERSHEISER to Miss. MARY S. VANHORN, both of the Cove.

On the 6th inst:, by the Rev. Saml. Yingling, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BEEGLE, to Miss. SUSAN DIEHL, both of Friends Cove.

DIED.

At Camp Curtin, on the 30th of Dec. 1861, Mr. PHILIP ROWSER, a private in Capt. Geo. S. Mullins Company, Pa. Vol. aged 18 years 7 months and 26 days.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Samuel Carper, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CARPER
CHRISTOPHER CARPER,
Administrators.

Feb. 14, 1862–f*

Estate of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r,
Residing in South Woodberry, tp.

Feb. 14, 1862.–3t.*

ELECTION.

An election will be held at the House of Henry Hoke, in McConnellsburg, on monday the 3d of March, next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Prest.

Chambersburg, Feb. 14 1862.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, in September last, a Black Cow, with the right ear off and a slit in the same, and both horns sawed off at the ends. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY FEATHER.

Feb. 14, 1862.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the following: 10 Head of Hogs, 1 Two horse wagon, 1 Red cow, 1 spotted do, 1 Gray mare, 1 Bay mare, 1 Black mare, 5 sheep, and Grain in the ground, sold by Sheriff as property of Jno. R. Reichard, we hereby give notice that we permit said property to remain in Reichard's possession during our pleasure.

A. B. CRAMER. & Co.

Feb. 14, 1862.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH.

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Southampton Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, *Admr.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

"Petersons' Detector," with the rapid multiplication of paper currency is daily more and more an essential in business. To read and remember descriptions of all the new frauds is quite an impossibility. The "Detector" for the 1st of February contains descriptions of forty-three new counterfeits. The only safety is to have the last issued Detector always beside you.

"The whole trading community would be almost entirely at the mercy of the counterfeiters if it was not for Petersons' Detector; and no one is safe from their designs who does not keep himself posted up as to their operations by subscribing at once to PETERSONS' SEMI-MONTHLY DETECTOR; Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, under the supervision of the well known Banking House of DREXEL & Co.,

MONTHLY, per annum.	100
SEMI-MONTHLY, per annum.	200

Subscriptions may commence with any month. Terms always cash in advance. All letters must be addressed to,

T. B. PETERSON & BTOTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticaten for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londondery tp.
JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumb'l'd Valley tp.

Dec. 13, 1861–* *Executors.*

Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodbury tp., Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and these having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB STUCKEY, adm'r,
Jan. 31, '62–* Residing in M. Woodbury tp.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capitol stock of said company, payable on demand.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Chambersburg, Jan. 24, 1862. Tres.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance.*

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay our Printer's bills. It will save them to us, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old quarters taken at par at this office on accounts.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 28, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respects fully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce. P. A. REED.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Estate of Joseph H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach,* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desiderstum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough. Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R.



Train leaves Huntingdon at 7,30 A. M. (after arrival of Morning train west on Penn'a. R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10,15 A. M.

Train leaves Hopewell at 10,35 A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1,10 P. M. Connecting at 1,34 P. M. with trains EAST and WEST on Penna. R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon. *Close connections made East and West.*

JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7, 1862. Sup't.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 1st of FEBRUARY, next,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 137 acres and 101 perches and allowance, 75 acres cleared and under fence, about 5 acres of which is meadow. The improvements are a two story Log House and double Log Barn. A good never failing spring of water near the door. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit on this tract.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known.

HENRY TAYLOR,
Acting Ex'or of Estate of Thos. McCreary, dec'd.
Jan. 3, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 1st FEBRUARY, next,

the following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Township, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared.

The improvements are a *LOG FRAME HOUSE,* Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also an apple orchard. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, Sr., and Alexander McDonald.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Adm'r of the Estate of Michael Reed, dec'd.
Dec. 27, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and to Bedford county, to be held on the 10th day of February next, for Tavern License, for the ensuing year.

Frederick Berkheimer, St. Clair Township,
George Wemmer, Monroe Township,
Saml. R. Bottonfield, West Providence Tp.,
Levi H. Deihl, Hopewell Tp.,
John Hillegas, Juniata Tp.,
P. G. Mougret, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. Burch, S. Woodberry Tp.
George W. Figard, Broad Top Tp.

S. H. TATE,
CLERK'S OFFICE, Clerk.
Bedford, Jan. 17, '62.*

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at D Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamtr Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1855.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1855.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; H. M. Zook, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattonsville and by dealers generally.

Dec. 27, 1861.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S

ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal proprieties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 491 BROAWAY, N. York

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Julian's Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arpearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 21, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three door, south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoflus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant Now Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. B. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.

MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,
Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.



☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 17,-'62.tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. All persons not responding to this notice need not complain if more costs accrue to their indebtedness.

JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Jan. 3, 1862.-3*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Maranda Riddle, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 3, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks*, at 56 cents per yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets;* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash*.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Callisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room; room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 3, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd. all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.-*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—*for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,

Dec. 27, 1861

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticaten for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londondery tp.
JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumb'l'd Valley tp.

Dec. 13, 1861-* *Executors.*

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respects fully eall upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themseives about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

Nov 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable o winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov. 2, 1860

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept til to-morrow. In pursuing *th* is course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domains of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To Clubs—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,



Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ESENRODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cigars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862 in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann on, Stephens, C rry Stanly, Charles J. Peterdau Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

Nov. 23, 18.16

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.



YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.



May 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Estate of Joseph H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ¼ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

O. E. SHANNON.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE AND SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.